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following mandate to the employees of the quarantine service and those persons who make voyages of necessity:

ARTICLE 1. During the quarantine season no passenger or member of crew can disembark from vessels coming from infected ports or those considered suspicious in the Gulf of Mexico or any other port where yellow fever is known to exist, until after five days have passed since the sailing from the last port, if the vessel pertains to the class (considered) "not infected;" or five days from the time of its arrival in Cuba, if the vessel be considered "infected."

ART. 2. The exceptions to this will be only those individuals who have been inscribed as immunes to yellow fever in the office of the sanitary department of Habana, and have been previously identified.

ART. 3. Those persons, who, in the judgment of the quarantine officer, are immunes to yellow fever, will also be exempt from quarantine detention.

ART. 4. The medical officers of the maritime quarantine service who order the release of any person in quarantine, will remit a communication to the sanitary department of Habana, giving the data and reasons for such action, to the end that the individual may be inscribed in the register of immunes.

ART. 5. Those persons who violate these dispositions will be considered as infractors of the sanitary laws.

Habana, August 27, 1903.

By order of the chief sanitary officer.

E. B. BARNET, *Secretary*.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, September 3, as follows: During the week ended August 29, 1903, two bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States, both in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

Mortuary report for the week ended August 22, 1903.

Arterio-sclerosis	4
Tuberculosis	3
Paludism	2
Bronchitis	2
Other causes	16
Total	27

Mortuary report for the week ended August 29, 1903.

Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	2
Other causes	6
Total	10

No quarantinable disease has entered this port during this week.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Partial disinfection of British steamship Rustington for varioloid.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf reports, September 1 and 7, as follows: During the week ended August 29, 1903, four bills of health were issued to vessels prior to sailing for ports in the United States. No quarantinable disease was reported.

Prior to issuing a bill of health to the British steamship *Rustington*, on August 23, 1903, the fore-castle was sulphured for twenty-four hours and the floors were washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

The consular bill of health issued at St. Thomas stated that this vessel arrived from Philadelphia with one case of varioloid.

No mention was made that the forecastle had been disinfected, though under the heading "Sanitary condition of vessel" it was noted as "good."

According to the statement of the captain, the forecastle was disinfected by him under direction of the St. Thomas authorities and then held in quarantine fifteen days, as was also mentioned in the consular bill of health.

I examined the crew as to their protection from smallpox, and found two with no vaccination marks, though these stated that they had been vaccinated several times, but unsuccessfully.

Report for the week ended September 5, 1903: Four bills of health issued to vessels leaving this port for the United States.

No quarantinable disease was reported in this district.

Mortality statistics for the period from August 20 to 31, 1903, inclusive.

Causes of death.	Number.
Tuberculosis	8
Cancer of stomach	1
Cancer of uterus	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	2
Tetanus, infantile	1
Endocarditis, acute	1
Organic disease of the heart	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	4
Athrepsia	1
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	3
Peritonitis, simple	1
Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	1
Spina bifida	1
Total	29

Annual rate of mortality, 20.04 per 1,000; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics—Dissolution of mosquito brigade.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 2, as follows: Week ended August 29, 1903. Bills of health issued to five vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality statistics for the week ended August 29, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Pernicious fever	2
Malarial fever	1
Malarial cachexia	1
Cerebral meningitis	2
Cerebral congestion	1
Tetanus, infantile	1
Organic heart disease	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1
Athrepsia	1
Intestinal occlusion	1
Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver	1
Puerperal fever	1
Persistence of foramen ovale	1
Total	15

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.1 per 1,000; estimated population, 43,000.